# The War Fifty Years Ago

Bombardment of the Confederate Lines of Defense at Pensacola, Fla .--- At a Signal the Federal Guns In Old Fort Pickens and the Batteries Adjoining Began to Hurl Shells at the Rate of One From Each Gun Every Fifteen Minutes --- Firing Was Kept Up For Two Days --- Houses and Churches Set on Fire --- Confederate Fort McRee Disabled --- Duel Between Two Federal Warships and the Confederate Land Batteries.

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IEUTENANT A. J. Slemmer's berole stand at Fort Pickens from January to May, 1861, had a dramatic sequel in a tereine shelling duel Nov. 22-23. This action is called a bombardment and is probably the first case in the war where public buildings and private dwellings were damaged by hostile

In January, 1801, when warlike doings began in southern ports, the situation at Pensacola was similar to that at Charleston. There were three United States forts guarding the harbor. Only one of them, Fort Barraneas, was occupled. This work sheltered a small garrison composed of one company of United States artillery. Lieutenant A. J. Slemmer was in command, and, following the example of Major Anderson at Charleston, he moved his men into Fort Pickens. This work was on the north end of Santa Rosa Island, distant from the mainland from 2,000 to 3,000 vards. Ob the 12th, 15th and 18th of January the governors of Florida and Alabama demanded the sur-



LIEUTENANT A. J. SLEMMER, U. S. A., EARLY HERO OF PORT PICKERS.

render of the fort. Lieutenant Slemmer's vigorous refusals to yield are matters of history. The little band was re-enforced in February. In April Colonel Harvey Brown brought five companies of troops to the fort and as-sumed command of the department of Florida. In March General Braxton Bragg was made commander of the Confederate forces of Florida. He began to strengthen the positions on the mainland opposite Fort Pickens. The fort nearest to Fort Pickens was Fort McRee. Volunteers came in from the principal southern cities for the purpose of taking Fort Pickens by storm, but this project was never carried out. Between that time and November here were two or three little affairs in Pensacola harbor which are worth recalling.

## A Bold Night Exploit.

On Sept. 14 100 sailors from the United States navy, led by John H. Russell, bearded the Confederate privateer Judah, which lay at the old United States navy yard on the east This daring action was described by a Confederate witness as follows:

"About 3 o'clock in the morning five launches containing about thirty men each pulled across from Santa Rosa island to the navy yard, a distance of about two miles. Each launch had in it a small howitzer on a pivot. Their main object seems to have been to burn the largest schooner of our barbor police, which was anchored near the wharf. They were led by an officer with the courage of forty Numidlan lions, and their success was perfeet. Under cover of the darkness, silently, with muffled oars, they ap proached the wharf and were not discovered until very near it. They then pulled rapidly to the schooner and grappled to her, when their leader shouted 'Board her?' Leading the way himself, with a cutlass in one hand and a blazing fireball in the other, he threw the flambeau into the hold of the schooner, and, feeling sure she was on fire, he ordered his men to take their launches and pull for life, said that a shower of grape would soon be rattiling after them. They pulled off a short distance, but before going they sent back a shower of grape from their howitzers direct

upon our men as they were forming."

by Captain GEORGE L. RILMER, Late against Fort Pickens by adventuring upon Santa Rosa Island. During the night 1,000 men, led by General R. H. Anderson, sailed across from the mainland in steamers and flatboats and, effecting a landing without discovery, marched three or four miles through the darkness in the direction of the fort. This route was guarded by the Sixth New York volunteers, known as "Billy Wilson's Zouaves," The camp of the zouaves was taken by surprise by the enthusiastic soldlers in gray, who had volunteered for this adventure, intending if possible to storm the fort and spike the guns. After burning the camp and taking a number of prisoners in a sharp skirmish with

### Forts and Ships Open Fire. The action of the 22d of November

four companies of United States reg-

ulars Anderson withdrew his men to

the boats and returned to the main-

was brought on by Colonel Harvey Brown, acting in concert with Flag Officer McKean of the navy. Seeing that the Confederates were continually strengthening their batteries on the mainland, they decided to make one vigorous attempt to slience Fort Mc-Ree. The warships were depended upon for a principal share of the work. There were two of them, both of the best type of gunboats of that era. The largest, the Ningara, was a ship of 4,500 tons, a new segew propeller, the largest in the navy. Her consort, the sloop Richmond, was of later construction. Fire was opened early on the morning of Nov. 22 upon Fort McRee and four batteries which had been erected close alongside of it. The Conederate guns in Fort McRee and Fort Barancas and fourteen separate batteries distributed on a semicircle extending over four miles responded vigorously, and for the first time Pensacoln harbor resounded with the crash of a cannonade. When the signal gun was fired from Fort Pickens the frigate Niagara, commanded by McKean In person, and the Richmond, commanded by Captain Elleson, steamed rapidly toward Fort McRee regardess of the enemy's shots. Unfortunately the deep draft of both vessels prevented them from getting close enough to the fort to make their guns effective. However, they were able to witness the effect of the shots fired from Fort Pickens and signal to the gunners in the fort how to direct their shells. The ships remained nearly all day within fairly good range of Fort McRee and poured into this work broadsides of the heaviest metal. Their position was such that the guns of the fort did not bear upon them effectively. But the Confederates had erected a water battery alongside, which was able to cripple the Richmond before the day closed, one shot

## going through at the water line. Fort McRee Silenced.

Another water battery which the Confederates had erected on the opposite side of the harbor from Fort McRee and which mounted nine guns



GENERAL HABVEY BROWN, U. S. A., COLONEL COMMANDING AT PENSACOLA.

received fire from Fort Pickens and adjoining batteries. Fort McRee was effectually silenced before the day was over. This work, which was the most formidable on the Confederate line, as it appeared from the Union position, was really not so strong as it looked. Three times during the bombardment the first day the woodwork was on fire. Finally on Oct. 9 the Confederates The magazines were laid bare to the made an attempt to push their designs enemy's shells, which constantly ex-

pleded around them, and, a wooden building to the windward, on the out side of the for, taking fire, showers of live emders were constantly driven through the broken doors of one maga gine, threatening destruction to the whole garrison. The bombardment while the gups of all the forts were in action was terrific and could be beard for ten miles around, and the waters of the barbor were covered with dead fish killed by the concus-

Bombardment was renewed on the 23d at 10:30 in the forenoon. The Niagara and Richmond were unable to get as near to Fort McRee and the water, batteries as they ventured on the 22d because a change of wind had reduced the depth of water. The Federni fire was less rapid than on the 22d, when the rate was one shot from each gun every fifteen minutes. Fort McRee was silent. Examinations made by General Bragg's staff officers during the night showed that it was hopeless-ly ruined. Federal shots had penetrated from all sides. Nearly every gun in position was disabled and the powder magazine exposed to the Federni shells. As it could not return the



GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG, C. S. A. PEDERATE COMMANDER AT PENSACOLA.

enemy's fire. General Bragg purposed to blow it up. Upon reflection he decided that the effect of this action upon his own troops would be disheartening and that the foe would be encouraged by it. Colonel Villipigue, the gallant commander of the post, had been severely wounded the day before, but nevertheless spent the entire night in making repairs which would enable the fort to stay in ac-

## Homes and Churches Ablaze.

Late in the afterpoon the hospital in he navy yard, which the Confederates had abandoned, was struck by shells from Fort Pickens, General Bragg claimed that the vellow fing was flying and that the firing upon it was a barbarous act. General Bragg also mentioned the firing of hot shot and incendiary shells into the houses of the villages of Warrington and Woolsey. Many houses were struck. Among the buildings fired were two Catholic churches, which were consumed, with fifty other buildings. Colonel Brown, the Federal commander, stated in his report that the churches and the villages were immediately in rear of At the same time he declared that hot

act with more certainty.

## Noted Officers Engaged at Pensacola

Many of the officers engaged in this tinction in other fields. Captains L. G. Arnold, A. C. M. Pennington, J. M. Robertson and L. L. Laugdon of the artillery afterward became noted generals. On the Confederate side General Bragg led the Confederate army in the west for two years and won the great victory at Chickamauga. The second in command at Pensacola, General R. A. Anderson, became a bril-liant leader in the army of Robert E. Lee. Colonel Villipigue recovered from his wounds and became a major general in the west, where he defended the Mississippi river in 1862.

Some skirmishes in front of Wash-ington and collisions between the op-posing outposts in Missouri were the other war events of the week at home. For the first time since the firing upon Sumter seven months before. Europe was startled by war news from this side of the ocean. Late on the 20th a royal mail steamer from the Bahamas reached Southampton, bringing word that a United States warship had outraged the British flag by board ing the royal mail steamer Trent and seizing two passengers. This was the famous Mason and Stidell affair. The London Times received the dispatch and reluctantly sent it to press for its issue of the 27th. The news was too startling to be credited. The officers of the British government were in-formed of the dispatch, which was a Reuter telegram from Southampton, but refused to discuss the matter until the Trent should arrive with full particulars. This vessel was due on the

# RABIES DANGER

## Veterinarian Norgaard Tells of **Conditions In Coast** State.

Territorial Veterinarian Norgaard, in comprehensive report to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday had the following to say regarding danger of rables here: "In order to obtain reliable data in

regard to the prevalence of rables in California, a communication was sent to the Federal inspector in charge at San Francisco, with a request for all information at his disposal pertaining to this subject. His reply has come to hand and is herewith submitted for perusal by the members of the board From this correspondence it will be seen that the measures taken by the board for the purpose of protecting the Territory against the introduction of rables are more than justified by the facts contained in this official communication. Not less than nine human lives have been sacrificed during the present outbreak of rabies in California, and it is estimated by the direc-tor of the State hygienic laboratory at Berkeley, Cal., that not less than 3200 cases of rables among dogs and other animals have occurred within the State during the past two years.

To this he adds that the disease is

rapidly spreading, and in my opinion there can be no doubt that unless the present regulations are effectively en-forced it would be a very simple matter for the disease to gain entrance here. In fact, I have been informed that a dog that passed through here on one of the steamers for the Orient developed rables before the steamer reached Yokohama and bit his owner. If this dog had been destined for this port we would have had the disease here, and it can only be hoped that the same would have been recognized in time to prevent the infection of the keeper, or the spread of th disease to her animals.
"From a communication signed by

the State veterinarian it is learned that not less than eight laboratories for the administration of the Pasteur treatment of persons who have been bitten by rabid dogs, have been estab-lished in various cities of California, among which may be mentioned Berkeley, Los Angeles, Fresno, San Fran-cisco and Sacramento in case, there, fore, the disease should gain entrance here, bitten persons would be removed only from six 10 twelve days from treatment, dependent upon the depar-

ture of steamers.
"But as one of the human cases of hydrophobia mentioned in the cor-respondence developed the disease in fifteen days after having been bitter and before the Pasteur treatment was little more than half finished, it will be seen that we are not any too well protected in case the discass should get in here, and-it is suggested that the attention of the local Board of Health be called to the advisability of being prepared to administer the Pas teur treatment in case it should be ome necessary.

"An application has been received from Mr. Lordy, the owner of the per-forming dogs now quarantined at the Bijou Theater, for permission to perform at Walluku, Maul, and at Hilo, Hawaii. In case the board considers it advisable to grant this request. I would suggest that it be stipulated some of the Confederate batteries and that the same two policemen who are that it was impossible to spare them. accompany the troupe and remain in shot and incendiary shells were used charge of the animals at all times, the for the express purpose of setting fire to the buildings in the old United States ager has suggested that in order to navy yard, even regretting that he did not have on hand missiles that would act with more certainty.

You Cannot Lose When You Use This Remedy. We promise you if your hair is fall

ing out, and you have not let it go too far, you can prevent baldness and get



## ROOSEVELT'S SWEEPING VICTORIES IN STATES CONFUSES AND DISMAYS TAFT'S SUPPORTERS

Ohio Is Final Blow to Many of His Less Stalwart "Friends."

## SENATOR MURRAY CRANE ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

Taken to Mean That He Sees the Shadow of Certain Defeat.

23d from all the batteries except the mortars, which continued to drop shots in the enemy's lines until 2 o'clock in the enemy's lines until 2 o'clock in the morning of the 24th. General Bragg said that his gunners fired about 1,000 shells at the Federals during the two days, and be estimated the number of Federal shots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots burled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots hurled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots hurled across the bay to be about 5,000. The Federals hots hurled across the bay to be about 5,000 and almost consternation among the subporters of the chief executive in the chief executive the confidently to seen the vehemonac with the requirements of the popilion that the supporters of the chief executive in the supporters of the chief executive the subporters of the chief executive the substance of the popilion that the supporters of the chief executive the substance of the popilion and almost consternation among Taff Tortes Atlack.

In the mists of Providence and the substance of the popilion that sufficient substance the contest until its end The purpose, he said, was to make his non-instance of the popilion as to gender on your part.

In the mist of voice that in the mist of the popilion and the contest of the chief exec dark horse could not be produced, as any effort to transfer the Taft votes would cause their stampeds to Roosevelt. Further, they saw that through the possibility of juggling and weak-kneedness in the convention Colonel Roosevelt might walk off with the nomination by a close margin.

The primaries in Ohio had resulted differently. All the big batteries were any the suburb pair' you wish specially to make according to my plans and special to a such a trust was given beautiful the possibility of juggling and weak-kneedness in the convention Colonel repealed to prevent another such at like plain things without frimmings, anyway.

The primaries in Ohio had resulted differently. All the big batteries were the 'suburb pair' you wish specially to make according to my plans and specially to make according to my plans and specially to distribute the convention Colonel repealed to prevent another such at like plain things without frimmings, anyway.

The primaries in Ohio had resulted differently. All the big batteries were the 'suburb pair' you wish specially to make according to my plans and specially to make according to my plans and specially to differently. All the big batteries were the 'suburb pair' you wish specially to make according to my plans and specially to differently. All the big batteries were the 'suburb pair' you wish specially to make according to my plans and specially to distinct the product of the 'suburb pair' you wish specially to the 'suburb pair' you wish specially to make according to my plans and specially to make according to my plans and specially to my plans and specially to make according to my plans and specially to make according to my plans and specially to my plans and speciall

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic, with persisting and regularity, for a reasonable length of time.

It is a scientific, cleansing, antiseptic, germicidal preparations. It destroys microbes, stimulates good circulation around the hair roots, and thus promotes hair nourishment. The bringing straight home of these basis facts has not served to brighten the hearts of any politicians affiliated with the Republican party. The big straight home of these basis facts has not served to brighten the hearts of any politicians affiliated with the Republican party. The big straight home of these basis facts has not served to brighten the hearts of any politicians affiliated with the Republican party. The big straight home of these basis facts has not served to brighten the hearts of any politicians affiliated with the Republican party. The big the fight in this, or much to my gratification, would be the decisive one and would settle t

the sa scientific, cleaning, antisedite, germicidal preparations. It do stroys microbes, stimulates good circulation around the hair roots, and the promotes hair mortishment, respectedly superiments and sentences of the separation of the stroys microbes stimulates good circulation around the hair roots, and the promotes hair mortishment, respectedly superiments and sentences of the separation of the separ

March 3, 1913. This was immediately ation and laugh freely up to the point construed as indicating that this si- of Rossevelt's nomination. Then the ient but wise polithrian saw the shadow smile fades and the laugh dies. of coming events and was getting from under by going back to a business career. He was not in the least influenced by the pending campaign, but those inclined to be panicstricken would not permit any explanations.

At the same time it became known

At the same time, it became known that Senator Penrose will not attend the meeting of the Republican national committee in Chicago when it meets to take up the adjustment of contests. The affair was aggravated by the statement that Mr. Penross would not send a proxy. It was thereupon pro-claimed that he had deserted the Taft BY C. S. ALBERT.

Objected Bulletin Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—
The sweeping triumph of Colonel
Roosevelt in President Taft's own
State of Ohio created a feeling of dismay and almost consternation among
Taft Forces Attack.

Its substitute of the chief executive and in the property of the chief executive and I re
substitute to the generous offer I beg
to advise that there seems, unfortunately in the pulse of war's placers, close
Itself Seems most attractive, and I re-

That would certainly be defeated if ecceeded in much the same strain as if somewhat limited wardrobe at your nominated. Also they realized that a the primaries in Ohio had resulted dif-

## HER HEART PANTS TO **WEAR REAL TROUSERS**

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 26 .-Because a large woollen company here mailed a circular advertising a line of woollens for trouserings in place woollens for ladies' skirts to Miss Ar-